DEVELOPMENT BOARD

GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ

MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT

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STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT ON THE GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE YEARS 1955-1959

Gentlemen:

From the very dawn of history the wealth of this land we call our country, the land of the two rivers, has depended upon the control and use of the waters in these two rivers. So it is today that we are seeing a rebirth in the efforts to harness our rivers and in seeking the reason for the new efforts to control them and to increase our irrigated agriculture we must recognize it is possible because we now have the money with which to pay for that work.

New methods are available to be used in the planning and constructing of such irrigation systems. Great strides have been taken in other parts of the world in the technology of planning and constructig irrigation projects. We are fortunate to be able to draw upon the technical skills available in other countries to help us with this work while at the same time our own people are being educated and trained in the techniques of planning, constructing, managing and controlling large irrigation projects.

Good progress has been made to date on this very important work, but greater efforts must be put forth in the future. We want to solve other problems affecting the future of our country such as transportation, industries, health, education and many others. But we saw only a year ago, during the flood of 1954 that the safety of those investments is in precaribus position until we have established control of our rivers. Otherwise, such investments may be destroyed overnight and the task of rebuilding will be tremendous.

The new Programme have taken into consideration the progress that has been made and it makes long strides towards establishing the goals which we seek. Yet it recognizes that there is a limit to the amount of money that is available to be put into this particular field and that work must also be carried out along on other desirable developments such as roads, bridges industries, and scientific and health institutes. The new Programme is framed within an integrated river-basin wide approach to the problems of our rivers. Thus you see that the several projects are not separate and individual efforts. It has been learned in other countries that the development of a river must be approached on an integrated basis and that each project must take into account what is proposed elsewhere on the river.

The Programme has the following objectives:

(1) Providing flood protection in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers through completion of previously started diversion schemes, such as the Tharthar and Ramadi Barrages; completion of Dokan and Derbendi Khan Dams; and an additional dam on the upper portions of both the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

(2) Providing nearly 1,000,000 mesharas of new irrigation by 1960 by beginning active construction on such projects as the Gharraf, Neherwan, Adhaim, Ishaqi, Amarah, Basrah and other areas.

(3) Increasing production from existing irrigated areas through accelerating progress in the construction of outfalls and main drains.

The new Programme plans the investment of ID. 108 million during the next five years. Since many of the irrigation schemes are of very large scope, additional funds will be required after this five-year period to complete the work so well started. On the basis of present information, it is estimated that ID. 193 million will be required after March 31, 1960. It should be pointed out that this proposed programme is the minimum which should be carried forward. During its formulation, it was noted that additional progress, particularly in advancing completion of the irrigation schemes, was highly desirable. However, it is necessary that a balance programme be carried forward in several fields at the same time. Anticipated revenues from sale of oil during the period would not permit maximum progress in all fields at once. Consequently, it was necessary to allocate less funds to this particular field of work than might be considered necessary for maximum programme. Also, if less than the recommended funds are provided, such reduction will operate to further delay the placing of additional lands under irrigation or will delay the completion of needed drainage work.

We wish it were possible to recommend that more funds be allocated to the work in this field. The projects included in the programme are large and will take a long time to complete. The smaller the amount of funds that is allocated, the larger it will take to produce the benefits that we know are necessary to the economic welfare of our country. But before we can undertake large irrigation developments it is necessary to have storage reservoirs constructed and in operation. This is so because we know that at the present time our presently irrigated areas are short of water during certain times of the year. Consequently we could not put additional land under irrigation until we supplement those low flows with flood water that has been stored in the reservoirs.

I should call attention to the fact that I consider this new programme better balanced in its approach to the problems of our rivers, than previous programmes. For many reasons, previous programmes concentrated upon the flood control phase with little actual construction planned on new irrigation or drainage work. Sufficient progress has been made on the flood control phase, and sufficient data have been gathered on the irrigation and drainage phase that it is now possible to plan with some certainty the start of construction. Generally, such construction is planned to get underway during 1957 and 1958. Thus it is possible to plan that nearly 1,000,000 mesharas of new irrigation will be ready at that time and that considerable progress will have been made on the drainage systems.

As I have previously stated, this is a long range programme and will take large sums of money and many years to complete. Therefore it becomes increasingly important to consider the future financial bases for continuing the programme. The Government is proposing to invest huge sums of money in these works. So long as revenues from the sales of oil are available there should be ample funds with which to carry on the work. However, there is the question of financing the annual costs of operation and maintenance of the systems in future years. In addition, there is the philosophical question of whether these works should be provided at no cost to the people who will benefit directly from them or not.

I do not know the answers to these questions at the present time, and the Government has entertained the services of experts and technical committees to draw up the correct answers to them.

The programme proposed here for the flood control, irrigation and drainage projects, will produce great benefits for the country in preventing damages from floods, new agricultural wealth and economic farms for our people. It is difficult to present a simple economic analysis of all the benefits that will be obtained, but I wish to present a simple statement which shows without question the great values which will result.

(1) The Total Programme-which may take 20 to 50 years to complete.

Estimated total cost	I.D. 282,325,000
Estimated total net benefits to be obtained over a 50-year period from flood control, irrigation and drainage projects.	I.D. 4,250,000,000

(2) Considering only the work in this next 5-years, presuming that no further construction work was done after 1960.

Estimated expenditures	I.D. 108,000,000
Estimated total net benefits over a 50-year period from the flood control, irrigation and drainage work constructed	I.D. 1,000,000,000

The following is a brief summary of the projects which will be underway during the next five years, and the major grogress which is expected to be accomplished:—

In the Euphrates River Basin:

(1) Complete the construction of the Ramadi Barrage in December 1955: undertake a study of the use of Hor Abu-Dibbis for flood control and complete the construction of required works, including enlargement of Mujarrah Escape, by December 1957: study additional flood control and irrigation possibilities in the Upper Euphrates and commence the construction of a dam in 1958.

(2) Start construction of structures on the Hillah and Babil Canals in 1955 start the enlargement of the Babil Canal and construction of the main canals and drains for the Babil area in 1956. About 15% of the area will be under irrigation by 1960.

Study of the Dagharra, Diwaniyeh and Fawar areas is under way and construction work is scheduled to start in 1957. The irrigation and drainage system for one of the three areas should be approximately 25% complete by 1960.

(3) Contruction of the Mussayeb Project presenety under way, should be completed by 1960.

Study of the Shamiyeh, Iskendariyeh and Bahr-el-Najaf irrigation projects will be completed but no construction work is scheduled.

(4) Construction of Suq-el-Shuyoukh Tail Regulators and the Mish-Khab Regulator will be completed in 1957.

In the Tigris Basin:

(1) Studies of small irrigation projects in the Mosul, Erbil, Kirkuk and Sulaimaniyeh Liwas for relocation of persons displaced by Dokan and Derbendi-Khan Reservoirs and other small irrigation projects wil be completed. Construction will be undertaken as plans are completed.

(2) An overall study of the hydrology of the Upper Tigris River will be undertaken and the advantages of Bekhme, Eski Mosul, Fatha, Wadi Tharthar projects for flood control and irrigation will be determined. Should the finding of this study show the need for an additional dam on the Upper Tigris, construction will start about 1959.

(3) Study of the reclamation of the Nehrewan area is under way and construction of canals is scheduled to start in 1958. Probably little land will be served with water by 1960.

Construction of the Gharraf Regulator project is scheduled for completion in 1958. The Shatrah Dam is also scheduled for completion in 1958. Start of construction of the canals for the Gharraf Extension area is scheduled for 1957, and about 10% of the area will be served with water by 1960.

A study of the problems of the Amarah Basrah Nassiriyah area will be undertaken, including the possibilities of reclamation through drainage and flood protection of the Lake Hammar area and the marshes. Construction may begin about 1958 with less than half work scheduled for completion by 1960.

(4) Construction of Dokan Dam on the Lesser Zab River will be completed in 1957. Construction of Batma Barrage on the Lesser Zab River below Dokan Dam to serve the Makhmour and Haweeja areas and the Adhaim Feeder Canal will be started by 1957 and completed in 1958.

Study of the need for Damir Kapu Dam on the Adhaim River will be completed but no construction work is scheduled. Studies now underway for the irrigation of the Makhmour Hawaija and Adhaim areas will be completed and construction of structures and canals started in 1957. About 15% of the area will be served with water by 1960.

(5) Construction of the Tharthar Project is being rushed to completion. Present schedules call for the work to be sufficiently complete to divert the floods of 1956 with all work completed by 1957.

Irrigation of the Ishaqi area is now being studied and start of construction of canals and drainage systems is scheduled for 1958 with about 15% of the area being served by 1960.

(6) Construction of Derbendi-Khan Dam on the Diyala River is scheduled to begin in 1955 and to be completed by 1960.

Work on Main Drains and Outfalls:

(1) Construction of the Mussayeb Babil Outfall which began on 1954 is scheduled for completion in 1956.

(2) Construction of the Gharraf Outfall is scheduled to be started in 1956 and to be 50% completed by 1960.

(3) Construction of the Dijailah Outfall is scheduled to start in 1956 and to be 75% completed by 1960.

(4) Construction of the Euphrates-Tigris Outfall is scheduled to start in 1950 and to be 20% completed by 1960.

(5) Construction of the Shamiyah Outfall scheduled to start in 1956 and to be 75% completed by 1960.

(6) Only studies are scheduled on the Tigris-Swaicha Outfall during the five years period.

(7) Considerable construction is scheduled on Miscellaneous Main Drains to serve presently irrigated areas. The total amount of work on this field is very large. However, the funds budgeted will permit completion of between 10 and 15% of the estimated total amount of work required.

As you will note in our proposed 5 years programme now before you, 5 industrial projects plus a large-scale electric power development are already under way as follows:—

(1) The Bitumen Refinery at Qaiyarah, which will produce 60,000 tons of bitumen each year, is scheduled for completion in May of this year.

(2) The Cotton Textile Mill at Mosul, which will produce 20 million square yards of cotton textiles each year, is under construction, and scheduled for completion in the middle of 1956.

(3) The Cement Plant at Sarchinar, which will produce 350 tons of cement a day initially, is now under construction and is scheduled for completion in the middle of 1956.

(4) The Cement Plant at Mosul, which will also produce 350 tons of cement each day initially, is also under construction. It is scheduled for completion by the end of 1956.

(5) The Sugar Refinery at Mosul, which will produce 10,000 tons of sugar each year from Iraq sugar beets, and 25,000 tons each year from imported raw cane sugar, is now in the final stages of specifications preparation.

(6) The electric power programme of the Board has, as its ultimate object, the provision of fully adequate supplies of electric power throughout Iraq, both for industries and municipal and domestic uses. A consulting engineer's report has been received, which contains recommendations for electrifying the entire country by means of major generating stations at Dibbis, Baghdad and Basrah, with high-voltage transmission lines to take the power from these stations to all of the major population centres. Power for irrigation and drainage pumping, both public and private, would also be available in large amounts, according to the proposal. The Board has approved the recommended scheme for northern Iraq, including a 30,000 kilowatt steam electric plant at Dibbis, which will burn some of the gas which is now going to waste. From this station, high-voltage transmission lines will carry power to the towns of Mosul, Erbil, Kirkuk and Sulaimaniyah, and to the two Cement Plants now being constructed by

the Board. A consultant will be selected shortly to engineer and supervise the construction of this scheme which should be completed by the fall of 1957. Recommendations for the Baghdad and Basrah area are still under study by the Board and no decision has yet been made to proceed with construction. However, money for a substantial portion of the recommended schemes for these areas has been included in the new 5 year programme. It must be recognized, in connection with Board's schemes for major electric power developments, that many outlying towns and districts, as well as many smaller towns located near the transmission network, will not be able to receive power from the high-voltage lines immediately, for economic reasons. Therefore, it will be necessary to keep and expand local diesel-electric generating plants to take care of these towns until their requirements for electricity get large enough to justify the expense of connecting them to the main system.

With respect to the item of "other industries" in the 5 year programme, specific studies are underway which may lead to the establishment of an industry based on using Iraqi wool, a Rayon Textile Factory, a Rayon Fibre Plant, and a large Chemical Plant based on use of the Kirkuk natural gas which is now going to waste. I have deliberately used the words "may result" in the preceding statement because it must be realized that not all of the industrial projects studied by the Board will in fact be built. One of our major responsibilities is to avoid wasting the Government's money in industrial developments which later will prove uneconomical, and we are being very careful to examine thoroughly, from the standpoint of its economics, any proposed industrial development.

In furtherence of this effort on our part to give adequate study to all possible industrial developments which might be of benefit to the country's economy, the Board has entered into an agreement with theU.S. Point IV Mission for the making of a complete industrialization survey of Iraq. An outstanding American firm of industrial consultants, which has a recent record of successful achievement in this same type of work in Egypt, has been engaged for this work. Costs are being shared by the Development Board and Point IV. The Consultant, the Arthur D. Little Company, has already established offices in Baghdad and their work has been underway since early last December.

The industrialization survey will be a complete study of Iraq's present industrial status, its needs for further industries, and its industrial potentials which can be developed to meet those needs. Particular emphasis will be placed on industries using agricultural raw materials produced in Iraq. The industrialization survey will disclose specific industries or groups of industries which are worthy of immediate development. A second group of industrial developments will be recommended for later development, and a third group of industries will include those which, under present circumstances, should not be developed at all. In addition, the survey will include an examination of the various industrial fields with a view to arriving at definite recommendations for various types of financing. Industries recommended for immediate and later development will be grouped as follows: (1) Those which are best suited for development solely by the Government itself; (2) Those which are best suited for joint financing by the Government and private capital; and (3) Those which are best suited for development by private capital alone.

The amount of money recommended for "other industries" in our new 5 year programme represents a conservative estimate of what we feel certain can profitably be invested in industrial projects during that period. It would be unwise, as well as misleading, for us to have recommended a larger figure merely because it is known that the needs of the country for industrial developments certainly exceed the number which this amount of money represents. Such a larger figure might be taken as a guarantee that the larger programme would in fact be carried out. Such a guarantee, we cannot in all responsibility give. However, the programme indicated is not to be considered as a limit to what we shall try to accomplish. Our agreement with the consultant who is making the industrialization survey calls for them to make specific recommendations, in advance of their final report, for the implementation of any industrial developments which their studies indicate should be undertaken immediately. We have given them instructions to place high priority on their examination of certain industries, such as those which would use dates as raw materials, production of basic industrial chemicals, an estimate of Iraq's potential requirements for fertilizers, a review of previous studies on iron and steel manufacturing possibilities, paper products industries, and the possible use of surplus natural gas for municipal and domestic use. As definite recommendations for specific industries are forth-coming and recommended for development by the Government, and if implementation of these industrial developments requires money in excess of the amounts we have estimated for the present programme, we stand ready to expand the amounts indicated, and to enlarge our programme for industrial development. This expansion would take place only in case we have definite proof that the additional industries will relieve problems of raw material surpluses now being exported; if they are needed to relieve unemployment; and if they will add materially to the permanent economic well-being of the country.

Because Iraq has always been thought to be potentially rich in mineral resources, although there has not been sufficient definite proof of this, the Board has included in this programme a complete survey of the country's mineral resources. The first phase of this survey, consisting of an examination of all previous reports plus a surface examination of the entire country from the mineralization stand point, including minor amounts of drilling, was 50% complete at the end of 1954. Money has been allotted in the present programme for the second phase which will involve substantial amount of drilling in areas where mineral deposits are apparent, in order that definite proof of the extent and quality of those deposits will be known. It will then be possible to determine the best methods to be followed in exploiting the minerals discovered.

One of the basic requirements for successful industrial development is an adequate supply of skilled technical labour. The Board is therefore providing every possible encouragement to the Ministry of Education in the development of adequate training facilities at the proposed new technical institutes for vocational training. Substantial sums of money are allotted in the programme of the Second Technical Section to provide the required buildings. Additional amounts are provided in the programme of the Third Technical Section, to assist the Ministry of Education to provide the necessary equipment with which to furnish the new schools.

Thus, the Development Board's programme aims at providing more than just certain specific industrial developments. It also aims at providing for both public and private industrial schemes, the ingredients which are the basic requirements of any successful industry, namely: agricultural and mineral raw materials, adequate supplies of water and power, adequate transportation facilities, an adequate supply of skilled technical labour, and ready markets. The proper combination of all these, plus proper financing, will insure the success of Iraq's industrial future.

Gentlemen:

As I said, one of the aims of the irrigation programme is to revive and reclaim new lands covering about one million mesharas in Makhmour, Hawija, Adaim, Gharraf, Nehrawan, Ishaqi and Musseyeb areas. and elsewhere. I do not doubt that the Government will distribute these new lands on the basis of small holdings, as by this, they aim at creating a new farmer and a modern village. The Development Programme include provisions for the gradual establishment of such villages, and for constructing houses and quarters for the officials, empolyees and labourers at the project's site. It also include provisions for erecting rural and domestic mechanical and handicraft industries, and establishing demonsttration farms and nurseries and for animal husbandry.

The Development Programme also include provisions for drilling artesian wells, preserving the plants and animals, and conducting agricultural investigation, and forestry, and for the erection of laboratories, and increasing the improved seeds and plants, and for joining efforts effectively in the campaigns against insects etc.

The total amount allocated for these purposes with the exception of amounts already included under the Reclamation of Lands Section in the Irrigation Programme, is I.D. 6,475,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

As any econmic and constructional development cannot be completely successful unless it depends on a good and sound communication system, we gave much importance to the various communication means such as modern roads, bridges, air-ports, railways, telecommunications and wireless and allocated in the general programme, sufficient funds for these purposes. A sum of I.D. 74,000,000 distributed over the five years period of the programme was allocated for these works which are considered indirectly productive, as detailed below:

1. MAIN ROADS:

We reviewed the present conditions of roads connecting the various parts of the country and entertained the services of foreign experts from almost all parts of the world. We also considered all preliminary studies already made in this respect, and we concluded in brief that the communication lines in Iraq were established within a limited scope, and for a cheap cost, in iview of the limited financial potentialities of the country at the time of their construction ; no consideration was given then to the eventual development of heavy traffic. Thus we allocated provisions amounting to I.D. 43.700,000 distributed over the five years of the programme for the construction of main roads.

We also concluded agreements with firms of international standing to conduct studies and eventually construct main roads along with the bridges required therefor. Because Iraq is an agricultural country in the first place, and in view of their supreme and urgent nature, the main irrigation projects occupied an important place in the programme. We also gave considerable importance to the access approaches to the damsites. Investigations and survey work were carried out by experts in order to ascertain the most suitable alignments thereto, for transporting heavy equipment and materials required for construction purposes. After completion, these roads will create a communication network suitable for transporting the increased volume of agricultural products from the producing areas on to the consuming markets, thus overcoming a long outstanding problem. Work actually commenced on the greater part of these roads, such as Kirkuk-Sulaimaniyeh Road, Taslouja-Dokan Road, Sulaimaniyeh-Derbend-i-Khan Road, and Aqra-Bekhme-Zinta Road. Funds for the completion of these roads and for commencing work on the remaining roads such as Jaloula-Derbend-i-Khan Road, were allocated.

When drawing up the programme, consideration was given to continuing construction work on the Baghdad-Kut-Amarah-Basrah Road which is threatened by flood inundation. Funds for constructing this road sufficiently strong to stand against flood waters and maintain a permanent link in winter between the principal cities in the country, were allocated. Likewise, allocations for the Baghdad-Kirkuk Road which connects the northern to the southern parts of the country, were made. Work continues on the Baghdad-Baiji Road; it is aslo underway on the Baghdad-Fellouja-Ramadi Road which is considered amongst the most important means in Iraq because it connects the country with the outside world and is much depended upon for transporting local products to foreign markets. The programme also included provisions for the completion of Baghdad-Hillah Road; Hillah-Kifil-Kufa Road has been completed of late and construction work on the Hillah-Diwaniyeh Road started. The Southern Liwas depend for transporting their agricultural products on the latter three roads. Sufficient funds were also allocated for the construction of Kufa-Najef-Kerbela Road which is considered as the main highway leading to the Holy Places in Iraq.

BRIDGES:

The bridges are considered as complementary means to roads. After studies and technical investigations on most of the necessary bridges were carried out by international consulting engineers, work on the Kufa Bridge commenced. Its completion is expected in next April. Work on the two new bridges at South gate and Adhamiyeh in Baghdad and on the Hindiyeh, Taq Taq and Mosul bridges commenced. The required funds for the completion of these bridges amounting to I.D. 5,850,000 were allocated.

As to the new bridges on which work did not start, relative studies and investigations have either been completed or nearing completion. Funds amounting to I.D. 4,150.000 have already been allocated for them. The most important of these are Samawa and Nassiriyeh bridges, whose tender, along with other tenders will be advertised according to importance and urgency. In addition to the above, sufficient funds were allocated under Chapter II of the Programme for the construction of certain roads and bridges every year. This work will be carried out directly by the Government departments concern-

ed. The total funds allocated under Chapters I and II for roads and bridges amount to I.D. 58,700,000.

RAILWAYS:

A sum of ID. 15 million was allocated for the Iraqi State Railways. In view of their shortage of funds these provisions will enable them to carry out their main works for improving the present railroads on the one hand and for constructing new railroads and supplying them with engines and modern equipment on the other. The funds will also enable them to afford the necessary facilities for transporting passengers and meeting the increasing volume of goods exchanged between the various Liwas. A sum of 15 million was allocated for the construction of an international airport in Baghdad also for the construction of minor airports in certain Liwas ID 2,500,000 was also allocated for telecommunications and wireless. The installations will be erected according to priority need and the general progress and advancement of the country. New telephone exchange apparatuses and telegraphic and wireless installations will be erected in the various Liwas.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

When drawing up the programme for Main Buildings we aimed at satisfying the needs of the country for the different public buildings such as hospitals, health institutes, in addition to cultural institutes and industrial schools. We also dealt with the acute housing problem. Funds were therefore allocated for starting work on housing projects in all the Liwas for the welfare of junior employees and workers by affording healthy dwellings for them. We have also taken into consideration the requirements of the different Government departments for various public buildings, rest houses and summer resorts. Thus we allocated sufficient funds for constructing the most important parts of the programme. These funds amounted to ID. 52,300,000 under Chapters I and II, as detailed below:

HEALTH INSTITUTES:

It is necessary to give due care to raise the health status of the country and satisfy the urgent needs of the various treatment and preventive institutes altogether. We have concerned ourselves with regard to medical teaching, and a sum of ID. 3,000,000 was allocated for the Medicine City Project which comprises among other things, the expansion of the Medical College Building and the Royal Hospital in Baghdad, along with the Nursing Home, by attaching the area now being occupied by the Central Jail to the Royal Hospital ground place for the purpose of expanding the project in such a manner as to accommodate all the necessary installations, i.e. the Medicine Colleges and Schools, laboratories and dispensaries. Funds were allocated for the construction of a Medicine College in Mosul; a sum of ID. 2,000,000 was allocated for the construction of the Kerkh Hospital with all its installations, with the construction of a complete and modern hospital at Kadhimain at an estimated cost of ID. 500,000 and the construction of another hospital in Basrah at an estimated cost of ID. 750,000. Construction work commenced on the Ramadi Hospital; the tender for the construction in Erbil, of a 160-beds hospital, complete in every detail, at an estimated cost of ID. 300,000, was advertised. The programme also include provisions for the construction of a hospital in Amarah at an estimated cost of ID 350,000. Sufficient funds were allocated for effecting the erec

tion of a milk sterilization project in Baghdad. The relative tender was advertised, and work on this project will start very shortly. The cost of the project is estimated at ID. 500,000.

We did not overlook, however, to allocate sufficient provisions under Chapter II, amounting to ID. 3,750,000 for the construction of modern hospitals in the various Qadhas where no hospitals are available, and dispensaries and houses for doctors and health officials, and other minor health institutes, including the expansion of the present hospitals to the extent of making them suitable and complete in every detail. The total allocations in this respect amounted to ID. 10,750,000.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTES:

It is relevant to give due care to the construction of industrial schools, which we greatly need, especially after the completion of the industrial projects now under way, or which shall be started in future. These projects will require Iraqi technicians and labour, well trained in different modern trades and techniques and able to take over the operation of factories from the foreigners, after completing a course of training in the various aspects of industry and mechanics. Thus, a sum of ID. 1,250,000 was allocated for the construction of large industrial schools, including workshops and installations, in Baghdad and Kirkuk, in addition to the industrial school at Mosul, on which work is under way.

Due care is also given to developing athletic spirit in the country. A sum of ID. 1,250,000 was allocated for the construction of a stadium in Baghdad, with swimming pools and playgrounds in the various Liwas; also for constructing a public house for the students of the higher scientific institutes. A sum of ID. 300,000 was allocated for this project, and the relative tender was actually advertised in the usual procedure; its completion is expected within a short period. It is intended to erect similar houses in the various centres of other Liwas.

As to the construction of buildings for primary and secondary schools, and the expansion of various scientific institutes, an annual sum of ID. 1,000,000 was allocated under Chapter II of the programme which shall be implemented by the various technical departments of the Government, in agreement with the Ministeries concerned. The total amount allocated for these purposes is ID. 8,450,000.

HOUSING SCHEMES:

The Government is giving much attention to the acute housing problem, especially for relieving the poorer and middle classes, and for this purpose, sufficient funds were allocated under Chapters I and II for the construction of large blocks of healthy houses in all parts of the country, for the occupation of those people with limited income, and for junior officials and employees and workers, to secure their welfare and improve their living conditions. Sufficient funds were also allocated under Chapter II for the construction of Miri houses in the various Qadhas and Nahiyas, for teachers, judges and administrative officials, and others. There are several amounts now being allocated for the construction of groups of simple but modern houses for the engineers who look after the factories now under way, or on which work will start in future. These houses will be erected near those factories and will be planned on modern technical lines in order to be a nucleus for modern

and demonstrative villages in future. We give below details of the funds allocated under Chapters I and II for those purposes:—

I.D.	
6,000,000	For housing schemes (under Chapter I.)
700,000	For the quarters of factories' employees and workers, (under Chapter I — Industry, Metallurgy and Electricity.)
1,500,000	For the quarters of workers, (under Chapter II).
1,250,000	Miri houses (under Chapter II).
9,450,000	Total.,

PUBLIC BUILDINGS:

Among the most important public buildings now lacking, is the Royal Palace Building. A sum of ID. 1,900,000 has been allocated for this purpose. The sum of ID. 2,500,000 was allocated for the construction of a building for the House of Parliament, including cost of furniture and accommodation. Another sum of ID. 1,200,000 was allocated for the construction of the New Museum building. Work on this project will commence right after the tender, which is now being advertised, is awarded.

The opinion now is set to remove the Central Jail which occupies a building in the heart of the city, and erect a new one somewhere behind the municipal boundaries. A sum of ID. 1,250,000 was allocated for this purpose. The ground occupied at present by the Central Jail will be attached to the Medical College as mentioned above.

In addition to these main projects, a sum of ID. 12,250,000 was allocated under Chapter II for the construction of public buildings for the Ministry of Defence and for the Police and Courts of Justice. Other buildings required by the various Government departments especially for the Ministry of Social Affairs, will be constructed. The buildings for the latter will enable the Ministry of Social Affairs to properly carry out its functions in the field of social service.

SUMMER RESORTS AND REST-HOUSES

We have taken into consideration in this programme the necessity of encouraging touring and summering in Iraq and provoking the desire of the people to visit the Iraqi summer resorts, with their beautiful natural sceneries. We therefore, decided to improve the conditions of the resorts and construct healthy houses there, with hotels and rest-houses, fully furnished, and supplied with water and electricity. Accessible roads will also be constructed. Among the important of these, the Salahuddin, Sar-Sang, Sulaf and Swara-Tuka Resorts. An access road to Qara Dagh Resort in Sulaimaniyeh is now under way: it is also decided to open an access road to Atroush Resort in Mosul, and sufficient funds were allocated, for these and for expanding the Rest-house in Kirkuk. A total sum of ID. 2,000,000 was allocated for the above purposes.

Gentlemen:

I am glad to state that this Programme is characterised by the following:

(1) It is a well studied Programme, from all aspects, especially in respect of irrigation, industry, roads and bridges. Even the main buildings were carefully studied. For these

studied projects, approximate costs were allocated. As to the non studied projects, lump sums were allocated, for we were not of the opinion to allocate estimated amounts. Thus you see that the sum of ID. 20,000,000 for irrigation and the sum of ID. 23,000,000 for industry or the sum of ID. 10,000,000 for roads, are of this nature.

(2) The Programme is characterised by including short-term in addition to long-term projects. The principal irrigation projects, or the heavy industry may not turn benefits to the people within short periods. We therefore intended to include in the Programme such projects from which the people will benefit after short periods, viz the housing schemes for which about ID. 10.5 million were allocated and the artesian wells for which ID. 1.5 million were allocated, in addition to other allocations for the improvement of potable water, swamp filling, agricultural investigations, establishment of experimental centres, and for extending assistance to the people for fighting insects etc. along with the other funds already allocated for furthering the activities of the State in the fields of health, culture and likewise.

(3) The Programme is well and integrally framed; we have insisted in particular on the productive aspects which will result directly or indirectly in the increase of production, and raise the levels of income. Thus we allocated for irrigation, industry, and agriculture, funds amounting to about ID. 164 million and for roads, bridges and railways about ID. 75 million and for health institutes about ID. 10.750.000 and about ID. 8,500,000 for scientific and cultural institutes, including swimming pools and athletic grounds. About ID. 22 million was allocated for public buildings and other institutes for the Army, Police, Courts of Justice and Social Affairs and the like.

Our efforts for the economic development should not be limited to one sphere of activity and leave the others especially in a poor country like ours, requiring every kind of development. We must, in the first place and time, direct our efforts to the productive aspects and concern ourselves with the projects of urgent nature and give them a priority over the rest.

Gentlemen:

The budget for any programme could be drawn up on the basis of estimated revenues without giving consideration to the needs of the country, or on the contrary, could be drawn up on the basis of actual requirements without giving consideration to the amounts of revenues. But we have given consideration to both systems, and eventually the programme was drawn up first in the light of the needs, and then we started pressing the requirements gradually in order to effect a proportion with the revenues. We estimated the revenues at ID. ID. 252.685.000, including the carried forward balance of ID. 37 million from the previous programme. As the expenditures are estimated at ID. 303.306.100, there is a shortage of ID. 50.441.100. This will be met from the expected increase in oil proceeds during the period of the Programme.

Before summing up, it is my duty, Gentlemen, to extend my thanks to the Financial Committee for their valuable notes and co-operative spirit, and ask the Almighty to guide us all for developing this country and serving its people.

ABDUL MAJID MAHMUD.

LAW No. 43 FOR THE YEAR 1955 FOR THE GENERAL PROGRAMME OF THE PROJECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT.

———o:o———

We Faisal II King of Iraq, persuant to para. one of Article twenty six of the Constitutional Law and with the approval of the Parliament Order the enactment of the following Law:

Article 1.—The General Programme of the projects of the Development Board for the financial years 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959 is sanctioned by this Law, in accordance with Schedule (A) attached to this Law.

Article 2.—(a) A sum of ID. 266,181,100 shall be allotted for the execution of the projects mentioned in Chapter I of Schedule (A) of the General Programme.

(b) A sum of ID. 38,125,000 shall be allotted for the execution of the projects mentioned in Chapter II of Schedule (A) of the General Programme.

Article 3.—The revenues of the Development Board during the five years referred to are estimated at ID. 215,685,000 in accordance with Schedule (B) attached to this Law.

Article 4.—(a) The Development Board may spend, by a decision from it, the amounts allotted in Chapter I of Schedule (A) in accordance with the Votes mentioned therein and in accordance with its Law.

(b) The Development Board shall, at the beginning of each financial year, authorize the Government to spend the provisions made for that year under Chapter II of Schedule (A) and the Government and the Board shall execute the works already decided or contracted for by the Board or which it has authorized the various Ministries to execute and to spend on them as far as related to Chapters I and II of the General Programme and these works shall be paid for from these provisions.

Article 5.—The Development Board may transfer any balance remaining from the provisions made under Chapters I and II for any one year to the subsequent year or years.

Article 6.—Should it appear to the Board that a certain project could be executed earlier than estimated in the General Programme, it may spend the necessary funds on such project from the provisions sanctioned for subsequent years for such projects of the General Programme.

Article 7.—The Development Board may effect reappropriation from one article to another within Vote I of Schedule (A) of the General Programme.

Article 8.—(a) The Board shall execute the projects decided upon for Chapter I of its General Programme in accordance with the Board's Law and may authorize relative Ministries to execute such of these works as may appear to it to be necessary.

(b) The expenditures of Chapter II and such expenditures as the Development Board may authorize the Government to incur from Chapter I shall be booked as final expenditures in the accounts of the State against the Articles of the General Programme on the undestanding that the adjustment between the Government and the Board shall be made at the end of each financial year.

Article 9.—Law No. (35) for the year 1951 for the General Programme of the projects of the Development Board and Law No. (25) for the year 1952 amending the General Programme are hereby annulled.

Article 10.—This Law shall come into force with effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 11.—All the Ministers of the State are charged with the execution of this Law.

Made at Baghdad this 10th day of the month of Sha'ban 1374 and the 3rd. day of the month of April 1955.

FAISAL.

NOURI AL-SA'ID,
Prime Minister and Acting Minister of Defence.

AHMED MUKHTAR BABAN,
Deputy Prime Minister.

MOOSA AL-SHABANDAR,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

MOHAMMED ALI MAHMUD,
Minister of Justice.

DHIA'JA'FAR.
Minister of Finance.

SHAKIR AL-WADI.
Minister of Social Affairs.

KHALIL KANNA,
Minister of Education.

NEDIM AL-PACHACHI,
Minister of Economics.

MOHAMMED HASAN SALMAN,
Minister of Health.

ABDUL MAJID MAHMUD,
Minister of Development.

SA'ID KAZZAZ,
Minister of Interior.

RUSHDI AL-CHALABI,
Minister without Portfolio and Acting Minister of Agriculture.

BURHAN AD-DIN BASH-A'YAN,
Minister without Portfolio.

SALEH SAIB AL-JUBOORI,
Minister of Communications and Works.

ALI AL-SHARQI,
Minister without Portfolio.

SCHEDULE (A)

GENERAL PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT BOARD PROJECTS.

ESTIMATES OF THE EXPENDITURES FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING FINANCIAL YEAR OF 1950

Vote Art. Sub-Art.	Particulars	Provision for the year 1955 I.D.	Provision for the year 1956 I.D.	Provision for the year 1957 I.D.	Provision for the year 1958 I.D.	Provision for the year 1959 I.D.	Total I.D.
1	*CHAPTER I.*						
	MAIN PROJECTS OF THE BOARD						
	ADMINISTRATION, STUDIES AND EXPENDITURES						
	(1) Executive Members' Allowances, Officials' salaries and employees wages and high cost of living allowances ...	150,000	150,000	150 000	150,000	150,000	750,000
	(2) Allowances and Services	100 000	100 000	100 000	100,000	100,000	500,000
	(3) Studies and Investigations ...	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150 000	750,000
	(4) Payment of expenses of educational missions ...	250,000	250 000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,250,000
	(5) Amortization of Thirthar Loan ...	...	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	2,200,000
	Total of Vote 1 ...	650,000	1,200,000	1,200 000	1 200,000	1,200,000	5,450,000

Vote Art Sub-Art.	Particulars	Provision for the year 1955	Provision for the year 1956	Provision for the year 1957	Provision for the year 1958	Provision for the year 1959	Total
2.	*IRRIGATION DRAINAGE AND STORAGE SCHEMES.*						
	(1) *Euphrates River Basin:*						
	(a) Irrigation Rservoirs ...	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	2.500,000	8,500,000
	(b) Hillah Channel ...	500,000	1,500 000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	6,500,000
	(c) Other Channels ...	750,000	1,000 000	1,000,000	750,000	203,000	3,703,000
	(d) Control Structures (Regulators)	1,000 000	1,000.000	...	...	...	2 00,000
	Total of Article — 1 ...	3,750.000	5 000,000	4,000,0 0	3,750 000	4,200,000	20 700,000
	(2) *Tigris River Basin:* THE LESSER ZAB & AL—ADHAIM RIVERS.						
	(a) Dokan Dam ...	4,000,000	5 000,000	3,400,000	...	...	12,400,000
	(b) Batma Dam ...	150,0 0	750,000	750,000	..	...	1,650,000
	(c) Demir Kapu Dam ...	80,000	150 000	...	...	...	180,000
	(d) Al-Adhaim Dam ...	150,000	700 000	700,000	—	...	1,550,000
	(e) Lands Reclamation ...	50 000	400,0 0	1,0 0 000	1,500,000	1,500,000	4,450,000
	Total of Article — 2 ...	4,880 000	7,000,000	5,850 000	1,500,000	1,500,000	20,230,000
	(3) Thirthar Project — the Dam, the Earth Bunds and the Canals ...	8,000,000	300,000	...	...	...	8,300,000
	(4) Derbend-i-Khan Dam ...	2,000,000	5.0 0 000	6,000 000	6,000,000	3,785,000	22,785,000
	(5) Control Structures (Regulators) ...	500,000	800,000	700,000	...	...	2,000,000
	(6) *Main and Sub-Drains:*						
	(a) Musayyab and Babylon Drains ...	200,000	200,000	...	...	...	400,000
	(b) Gharraf Drain ...	100,000	400,0 0	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,700,000
	(c) Dujailah Drain ...	100,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,700,000
	(d) Tigris — Euphrates Drain ...	420,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,420,000
	(e) Shamiyah Drain ...	150,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	950,000
	Other Main Drains for the Lands being exploited ...	600,000	1,100 000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,880,000	6,780,000
	Total of Article — 6 ...	1,570. 00	2,800,000	2,9 0 000	3,900,000	3,380,000	15,950 000
	(7) Other Irrigation Projects, Lands Reclamation and Storage in Tigris River Basin. Irrigation in Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Sulaimaniyah Liwas. Storage at up reaches of Tigris of one or more of the following locations:— Eski Mosul-Bakhma-Fatha-Thirthar etc. Nahrawan Lands Reclamation. Gharraf Lands Reclamation. Ishaqi Lands Reclamation. Amarah, Basrah and Nasirriyah Land Reclamation. Swamps and Hors (Lakes) Drying.	1,500,000	2,500,000	3,500,000	6,250,000	6,250 000	20,000,000
	Total of the Vote — 2 ...	21,700 000	23,400,000	22,950 000	20,800,000	19,085,000	107,935,000

Vote Art. Sub-Art.	Particulars	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Total
3.	*ROADS AND BRIDGES:*						
	(1) Basrah — Amarah — Kut — Baghdad Road:						
	(a) Baghdad — Kut Road ...	680,000	1,100,000	900,000	...	...	2,680,000
	(b) Basrah — Amarah Road ...	460 000	1,250 000	1.250,000	650,000	...	3,610,000
	(2) Deltawah — Kirkuk Road ...	1,350,000	1,100,000	...	...	...	2,450,000
	(3) Baghdad — Shirgat — Mosul Road:						
	(a) Mushahada — Samarrah Road ...	700.000	750 000	300,000	..	...	1,750,000
	(b) Samarrah — Baidji Road ...	...	800,000	600,000	800,000	100,000	2,000,000
	(4) Roads leading to the Dams: (a) Taslooja — Dokan Road. (b) Kirkuk — Taslooja Road. (c) Taslooja Derbend-i-Khan Road. (d) Jalowlah — Derbend-i-Khan, Road.	2,780,000	3,000,000	1,450,000	200,000	—	7,430,000
	(5) Kirkuk — Koysanjak Road ...	300,000	500 000	800,000	400,000	—	2,000,000
	(6) Baghdad—Fallooja—Ramadi Road	600,000	600,000	300,000	...	...	1,500,000
	(7) Baghdad — Hilla Road ...	400,000	900.000	900,000	500,000	...	2,700,000
	(8) Hilla, Diwaniyah, Shamiyah, Abu Skhair, Kufa — Najaf Road ...	100 000	1,400,000	1 180,000	800,000	...	3,480,000
	(9) Karbalah — Najaf Road ...	100,000	500,000	500,000	100.000	...	1,200 000
	(10) Diwaniyah — Nasiriyah Road ...	...	200,000	700,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,900,000
	(11) Other Roads: (a) Kut — Amarah Road (b) Baidji — Shirgat Road. (c) Shirgat — Mosul Road. (d) Kut — Nasiriyah Road. (e) Nasiriyah — Basrah Road. (f) Musayyab —Karbala Road. (g) Baghdad — Khanaqin Road. (h) Other Public Roads.	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	10,000,000

Vote	Art.	Subrt	Particulars	Provision for the year 1955	Provision for the year 1956	Provision for the year 1957	Provision for the year 1958	Provision for the year 1959	Total
			MAIN BRIDGES.						
	12		Main Bridges (under Construction).	2,400,000	2,400,000	950,000	100,000	...	5,850,000
	13		Other Main Bridges (decided for construction).	...	...	500,000	700,000	800,000	2,000,000
	14		Other Bridges.	100,000	200,000	600,000	700,000	550,000	2,150,000
			Total of Vote—3.	10,970,000	16,200,000	18,130,000	8,450,000	4,950,000	58,700,000
4			Air Fields.	500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
5			Main Works for Railways.	5,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	15,500,000

Vote	Art.	Sub-Art.	Particulars
6			**MAIN BUILDINGS**
	1		**HEALTH INSTITUTES.**
		A	City of Medicine in Bagh
		B	Karkh Hospital
		C	Kadhimiyah Hospital
		D	Bawrah Hospital.
		E	Amarah Hospital.
		F	Milk Pasteurization Sch Ghraib.
	4		Total of Article— 1
	2		SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE
		A	Technical Schools
		B	Swimming Pools and Spor
		C	Other Scientific Institutes
			Total of Article—2.
	3		Housing Schemes
	4		PUBLIC BUILDINGS
		A	Royal Palace.
		B	Parliament.
		C	Museum.
		D	Central Prison.
		E	Students House.
		F	Other Public Buildings.
		G	Expropriations.
			Total of Article—4.
	5		Summer Resorts & Rest
			Total of Vote—6.

	Provision for the year 1955	Provision for the year 1956	Provision for the year 1957	Provision for the year 1958	Provision for the year 1959	Total
	500,000	700,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	3,000,000
	250,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	250,000	2,000,000
	10,000	250,000	240,000	...	...	500,000
		300,000	350,000	100,000	...	750,000
		150,000	100,000	...	...	250,000
at Abu—						
	100,000	150,000	200,000	50,000	...	500,000
	800,000	2,050,000	1,990,000	1,250,000	850,000	7,000,000
	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	620,000	1,250,000
Yards	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,250,000
	100,000	100,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	650,000
	600,000	600,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	3,150,000
	200,000	1,250,000	2,250,000	1,500,000	800,000	6,000,000
	750,000	750,000	400,000	...	...	1,900,000
	740,000	750,000	400,000	400,000	110,000	2,500,000
	150,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	...	1,200,000
	...	400,000	450,000	400,000	...	1,250,000
	100,000	150,000	50,000	...	...	300,000
	200,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	300,000	1,250,000
	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,000,000
	2,340,000	3,050,000	2,400,000	1,800,000	810,000	10,400,000
uses (Total)	300,000	500,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,000,000
	4,300,000	7,450,000	7,690,000	5,600,000	3,510,000	28,550,000

Vote	Art.	Sub-Art.	Particulars
7			INDUSTRY, MINING & EL
	1		Bitumen Refinery at Qayyar
	2		Cotton Spinning & Weaving F
	3		Mineral Survey.
	4		Cement Plant at Mosul
	5		Cement Plant at Sarchinar
	6		Sugar Plant.
	7		Electricity.
	8		Other Industries: including count Cotton and Artificial S Natural Gas utilization and oth
	9		Industrial Survey.
	10		Industrial tools and equipme
			Total of Vote 7

	Provision for the year 1955	Provision for the year 1956	Provision for the year 1957	Provision for the year 1958	Provision for the year 1959	Total
CTRICITY,						
h.	755,000	100,000	...	...	...	855,000
nt at Mosul	1,645,100	1,116,000	354,000	...	...	3,115,100
	190,500	184,600	168,200	...	...	543,300
	989,400	1,219,400	...	...	...	2,208,800
	1,125,100	1,025,100	...	...	...	2,150,200
	290,000	891,900	600,000	...	...	1,781,900
	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
Wool, Fine k industries r Industries.	1,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	22,000,000
	16,800	...	...	...	...	16,800
.	200,000	200,000	900,000	300,000	100,000	900,000
	8,211,900	12,737,000	8,822,200	7,300,000	7,100,000	43,571,100

Vote Artsub—Art.	Particulars.
8	DEVELOPMENT OF A & UNDERGROUND WAT
1	Researches and Laborator
2	Agricultural Resources De
3	Animal Resources Devel
4	Forests.
5	Miri Lands Reclamation.
6	Artesian Wells.
	Total of vote–8.
	Total of Chapter-1.

	Provision for the year 1955	Provision fo nthe year 1956	Provision for the year 1957	Provision for the year 1:58	Provision for the year 1959	Total
IMAL, PLANT R RESOURCES						
s.	160,000	170,000	170,000	175 000	175,000	850,000
elopment.	240 000	130,000	120 000	130,000	130,000	750,000
ment.	140,000	140 000	160,000	155,000	155,000	750,000
	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	1.125 000
	800 000	800,000	500,000	400,000	...	2,500,000
	1,665,000	1,565,000	1,275,000	1 185,000	785,000	6,475,000
	53,496 900	66 552,000	58,067,200	47,935,000	40,130,000	266,181,100

CHAPTER — 2:— MINOR PROJECTS.

Vote Art	Sub-Art.	Particulars.	Provision for the Year 1955	Provision for the Year 1956	Provision for the Year 1957	Provision for the Year 1958	Provision for the Year 1959	Total
9		BUILDINGS & INSTITUTES.						
	1	Health Institutes.	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	3,750,000
	2	Scientific Institutes & Primary Schools.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
	3	Houses for Labour	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000
	4	Buildings for Ministry of Defence.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
	5	Buildings for the Police.	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,000,000
	6	Buildings for the Courts.	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,250,000
	7	Public Buildings for other Ministries.	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	4,000,000
	8	Government Houses.	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,250,000
	9	Minor Roads and Bridges.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
	10	Telegraph, Wireless & Telephone	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	3,500,000
		Total of Vote 9.	6,750,000	6,750,000	6,250,000	6,250,000	6,250,000	32,250,000
16		Miscellaneous Projects						
	1	Small Irrigation Works and bunds.	1,000,000	750,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	3,250,000
	2	Improvement of Drinking Water.	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,250,000
	3	Filling of Swamps.	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
	4	Repairs to Ancient Buildings.	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	125,000
	5	Aerosurvey and General Surveys	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
	6	Expropriations.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
		Total of vote - 10.	1,525,000	1,275,000	1,025,000	1,025,000	1,025,000	5,875,000
		Total of Chapter 2	8,275,000	8,025,000	7,275,000	7,275,000	7,275,000	38,125,000
		Grand Total-	61,771,900	74,577,000	65,342,200	55,210,000	47,405,000	304,306,100

SCHEDULE (B)

ESTIMATED REVENUES FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING 1959.

Number	Description of Revenue	Revenues for the year 1955 I.D	Revenues for the year 1956 I.D.	Revenues for the year 1957 I.D.	Revenues for the year 1958 I.D.	Revenues for the year 1959 I.D.	Total I.D.
1	**Oil Revenues.**	43,000,000	43,000,000	43,000,000	43,000,000	43,000,000	215,000,000
2	Proceeds of Thirthar Project Loan.	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000
3	Miscellaneous Revenues.	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000
4	**Interests.**	130,000	200,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	600,000
	TOTAL OF REVENUES:	43,155,000	43,215,000	43,105,000	43,105,000	43,105,000	215,685,000